Another blow broke his nose, and, although he was nearly unconscious, he felt the robbers going through

Another blow broke his nose, and, although he was mearly unconscious, he felt the robbers going through his pockets, and saw them run down the road up which they had come.

When Young was able to get up he walked along the street until he met Policeman Delaney, who called a patrol-wagon and took him to the police station. He was quite seriously injured, and while his wounds were being dressed he told the story of the robbery.

wounds were being dressed he took robbery. Yesterday morning he was sent to Police Headque in

ey City, as the robbery took place limits. No trace has yet been

THE TRIBUNE AND THE UNION

DECLARING THE BOYCOTT AGAINST THE PAPER AT AN END.

NOTICE SENT TO LABOR ORGANIZATIONS BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF TYPOGRAPHI-CAL UNION NO. 6-HISTORY OF

THE NEGOTIATIONS.

At the regular monthly meeting of Typographical Union No. 6 in Clarendon Hall last Sunday a reselution was adopted directing the Executive Con mittee to inform the typographical unions and labo organizations of the country that a satisfactory adjustment of the relations of The Tribune and the union had been effected, and that in consequence all opposition to the paper on the part of the union was at an end. In accordance with this direction the members of the Executive Committee met last night at the rooms of the union and issued the fol-

At the last meeting of New York Typographica Union No. 6 the executive officers were instructed to notify all sister unions and other labor organization that the differences heratofore existing between our union and The New York Tribune had been satisfactorily adjusted; that the boycott against that establishment and its managers has been declared off; and that all antagonism, of whatever nature, growing out of the famous halor struggle is ended. It gives us pleasure to announce, furthermore, that The Tribune is now a strict union office.

JOHN A. KENNEY, President.

WILLIAM FERGUSON, Secretary, JAMES M. DUNCAN,
A. E. OWENS,
C. J. PHILIO,
WILLIAM J. NEELY,
M. C. TIMM,
WILLIAM J. KELLY,
JAMES J. GUILFOYLE,
JOHN P. WILBUR.
Executive Committee. An official statement of the adjustment between The Tribung and Typographical Union No. 6 wa

prepared some time ago by officers of the union under direction of President Kenney. It was submitted to Mr. Reid, who pronounced it accurate This sketch of the negotiations showed conclu sively that the settlement was not hastened be cause of Mr. Reid's nomination for Vice-Presi dent. As Mr. Kenney remarked last night "This result might have been obtained any time within the last five years if our people had only gone about it right." Following is the story of how the settlement of the famous contest was finally effected:

"The negotiations began nearly two years ago while Mr. Reid was Minister to France. Mr. Charles J. Dumar was then president of the union. Mr. Dumar, anxious to secure The Tribune once more as a union office, selected as his medium of communication with Mr. Reid Mr. John E. Milholland, who had been for years connected with The Tribune, but who then held public office as Supervising Inspector of the Contract Labor Bureau at the Port of New-York, and who, in this office, had been brought into contact with the representatives of organized labor throughout the country. At Mr. Dumar's request, Mr. Milholland entered into correspondence with Mr. Reid on the subject of a settlement. His suggestions were faverably received. Matters were progressing and a settlement

was well within sight, when Mr. Milholland was taken sick and for several months was confined to his room. Mr. Dumar had gone out of office, and William J. Brennan had become the official head of the union, when, at last, Mr. Milholland's recovery enabled the negotiations to proceed. There difficulties in the way of arriving at a complete understanding by correspondence, and at the suggestion of Mr. Brennan and other officers of the union, Mr. Milholland went to Paris to consult with Mr. Reid personally. Mr. Milholland's functions were those of an accredited representative of the union, and he was treated as such by Mr. Reid. He reached Paris last September, carrying with him a proposition from the union and an official letter to Mr. Reid from the president of that organization. Mr. Reid entered upon a consideration of the case in the spirit. He pointed out that a ical difficulty in the way of an immediate ceptance of the union's proposition arose from the fact that The Tribune was not an ordinary printing-office, but a linetype-machine establish-ment. In a letter to Mr. Brennan, dated October 13, 1891, which Mr. Milholland brought back from Paris, Mr. Reid discussed the bearings of this point. He said :

"Your note of September 21 was duly received. Its courteous tone and friendly spirit are fully appreciatest, and is would be a personal pleasure if I could, in justice to my lown interests and to those of my se-fusion to my lown interests and to those of my sejustice to my own interests and to those of any sociales, society a core the full text of the proper you make. I have accepted all of it that is proper applicable to The Tribune, and shall be pleased if a find it satisfactory.

The Tribune does not no employ compositors at all, but finotype operate Your organization is one of compositors. The trade absolutely a different one and a knowledge of constitution is not necessary to become proficient in . With the simple exception of the weekly no makes, which is now and long has been in a Tribune as high as or higher than the union sections of the section in the section of wines, as high as or higher than the union scale there is not a clause in your resulation in the least applicable to The Tribune. I am paying the lightest wages going, and I will gladly co-operate with you in maintailaine, or even in advancing, them. With your main object, that of keeping up wages, I am in perfect sympathy. I will gladly enter into the contact you propose to attain it, and I have suggested no modification that well interfere with it.

"The union's proposition, as modified by Mr. Reid, was presented to the union by Mr. Milholland. It was considered at length by the exec utive committee. Not all the members were fully satisfied with it, though at one time its acceptance seemed assured. Finally, however, it was suggested that a new proposition be drawn up on lines indicated by Mr. Milholland. Pending the submission to Mr. Reid of this second proposi tion, and in view of the spirit of friendliness that be had already displayed, resolutions were unanimously adopted by the committee declaring The Tribune office open to union men, and thanking those outside the union who had assisted in bringing about this better understanding between

Mr. Reid and the organization. *Correspondence was resumed, but shortly thereafter Mr. Reid left the French capital, and when he returned he was overwhelmed by the press of official duties arising from his intention soon to resign office. It was therefore mutually agreed that the whole matter should be permitted to rest until he had returned to this country. He arrived in New-York last April and gave the matter prompt attention. Mr. John A. Kenney had at this time succeeded to the presidency of the union. The difficulty still remained of but it was finally proposed by the union, at the suggestion of Mr. Robert Costello, of the Executive Committee, and Mr. William Ferguson, secretary of the organization, that the same plan be adopted which had been successfully employed in settlements with "The Indianapolis Journal" and other newspapers, that of employing as the foreman of The Tribune office; a member of the union in good standing.

"The proposition, indotsed by President Kenney

foreman of The Tribune office; a member of the union in good standing.

"The proposition, indorsed by President Kenney and by him formally tendered to Mr. Reid, was promptly accepted. A list of between twenty and twenty-five names of members of the union qualified to fill the place of foreman was submitted by President Kenney to Mr. Reid, who, after a careful examination of the qualifications of each person suggested, chose Mr. William Brennan, the last president of the union, thereby proving his perfect faith in the organization. Mr. Brennan is now foreman of The Tribune composing room. This benorable settlement is as satisfactory to the union as to Mr. Reid, a fact which was demonstrated by the appearance of a committee representing the union and appointed for that purpose at a regular meeting of the union at the recent Republican National Convention. The action thus taken was entirely voluntary and without any solleitation whatever on Mr. Reid's part. Some individuals have expressed dissatisfaction at the appointment and action of this committee. A part of the dissatisfaction is due to a misunderstanding of the facts of the case, but the greater part arises from a certain element in the union, which, having received political office through Democratic agencies, cares more about the success of the Democratic agencies, cares more about the success of the Democratic agencies, cares more about the success of the Democratic agencies, cares more about the success of the Democratic agencies, cares more about the success of the Democratic agencies, cares more about the success of the Democratic agencies, cares more about the success of the Democratic agencies, cares more about the success of the Democratic agencies, cares more about the success of the Democratic agencies, cares more about the success of the Democratic agencies, cares more about the success of the Democratic agencies, cares more about the success of the Democratic agencies, cares more about the success of the Democratic agencies, cares more about the cies, cares more about the success of the Democratic norty than it does for the welfare of its own trade organization. This element is averse to a settlement with The Tribune on any terms, desiring to keep the controversy open for the purpose of making political capital for its party, rather than by ending it forever to secure the true interests of the union and of organized labor generally.

The Chinese Sunday-school connected with the Church of the Strangers, of which the Rev. Dr. Charles P. Deems is paster, was to close for the summer about July 1.

Instead of that it actually suspended in the middle of June

for lack of attendance. The superintendent, Mr. Krng for lack of attenuance. The superintenual wished to discourage unnecessary acquaintance between the women teachers and their Chinese pupits. He desired particularly to avoid marriages between Chinamen and American girls. Dr. Deems had Tren his consent to the marriage of Luige Gwork, a Mongollan, with a Brooklyn girl. Afterward, however, on the statement of the school superintendent that Gwork had a wife and children to the proper statement.

school superintendent that Gwork had a wife and children in Chira, Dr. Deems refused to perform the erremony.

Mr. Krug, also, on he plea that the Sunday-school teachers might be subject to centarious diseases, insisted that a table should be placed between them and the scholars. The Chinamen resisted the attitude taken toward them, and are particularly incensed against Mr. Krug. In consequence, Look Quong, a well-educated Celestial, who had acted as interpreter and actistant-superintendent, no longer attended the school, and finally they all desected, either going to other missions or maken. its effort of re-establishment will likely be a failure.

MARBLEHEAD LAUNCHED.

LATEST ADDITION TO UNCLE SAM'S FIGHT ING FLEET.

MRS. C. F. ALLEN, OF SALEM, BREAKS THE BOTTLE OF WINE OVER THE VESSEL'S BOWS-OAY SCENE IN THE SOUTH BOS-

TON SHIPYARD. Boston, Aug. 11.-Before 1 o'clock, the bour set for the launching of the United States Cruiser No. 11, the tomense shippard of Harrison Lering, at Scuth Bo ton, was a lively place, with its busy shipwrights hurry ing to and fro under the towering mass of steel, putting on the final touches of the lubricator to insure a per feet launch. Added to this scene of busy work was

that formed by the gay holiday-makers, who had come by invitation of the contractors to see the ship me the water. There were hundreds of them, and, like the ship, they were dressed out in their gayest color-The Assistant secretary of the Navy, James Rus sell Soley, represented the Government at Washington, and Governor Russell and a number of memberof the Legislature were present for Massachusetts. The city of Boston was also well represented by mer

of the Board of Aldermen and Common Council. At the appointed hour the signal was given to kno awny the shores, and, amid the cheers of the spetators, Cruiser No. 11 slipped slowly down the nto the water as the Marbichead. Mrs. C. F. Aller of Salem, broke the customery bottle of wine over the ship's bows as the vessel plunged into the sea. Mrs. Allen is the daughter in law of President C. H. Allen of the Home savings Eank and the Central National Kank.

The Marblehead is the first large vessel launched in Boston Harbor since 1848. Her dimensions Length on mean load-waterline, 257 feet extreme breadth, 37 feet; depth of hold to under of spar deck plank amidship, 19 feet 6 inches; draft of water, mean normal, 14 feet 0 inches; displacemen in tons, to load-waterline, 2,000; area of immersed midship section, 665 square feet; indicated horse power, 5,400; maximum speed for hour, 18 knots in smooth water. She is a twin-screw, protected cruiser, with peop

and forecastle decks and an open gun-deck between, fitted with a watertight deck of 17 1-2 pound platfo at the sides, reduced to 12 pounds in the extending the entire length of the vessel, this deck being below the waterline at the side 30 inches. Below this deck will be placed the machinery, magazines and steering apparatus. Among the notable improvements will be an increase of speed, rearrange ment of battery, and a coffer-dam protection, exter through the entire machinery space. outilt will consist of six torpedo guns, for launching There will be an electric light plant o torpedoes. There will be an electric man board. The battery will consist of two 6-inch brees rifles and eight 5-inch breech-loading rifles mounted in sponsons, four on each side of the cruiser, six 6 pennd and two 1-pound rapid firing guns and two Means are provided for securing natural and artiatling guns.

ficial ventitation in the living and ktorage places by utilizing frame spaces. Automatic valves are fitted in ventilating pipes where they pass through water-tight bulkheads to prevent the flood of water from

one compartment to another.

The motive power for the twin screws will be furnished by two triple expansion engines of the vertical inverted type, one on each side of the vertical inverted type, one on each side of the vertical inverted type, one on each side of the vertical inverted type, one on each side of the vertical inverted type, one on each side of the vertical inverted type, one on each side of the vertical inverted type, one on each side of the vertical inverted type, one on each side of the vertical inverted type, one on each side of the vertical inverted type, one on each side of the vertical inverted type, one on each side of the vertical inverted type. 5,400 horse-power, with cylinders of 20 1-2, 39 and 63 inches diameter and a stroke of 33 inches. 39 and 63 inches diameter and a stroke of 33 inches.
The engines and hollers will be placed in separate
water-tight compartments. The boilers will be of
steel, five in number, of the return fire tabular type,
and designed for a working pressure of 189 pounds.
The steering apparatus will be amply protected. It times of peace she will be handled from a wooden ploiethouse on the forecastle bridge by steam genr. proortiouse on the forecastle bridge by steam gear. In the event of that being disabled there will be both hand and steam gear on the gundeck and just for ward of the malnmast. In case of an injury being sustained, the vessel can be controlled from the berthdeck. Additional steering gear can be found in case all the above give out, below the water-line at the rudder head.

THE RUMORS ABOUT THE AMMEN RAM.

Washington, Aug. 11.-in regard to the launching of the Ammen ram at Bath, Me., it is stated by As sistant Secretary Solely that the date has not been fixed, nor has any person been selected to name her The subject, he says, has not been even thought of, and therefore the rumors remriting the selection of any particular person are without foundation.

LIZZIE BORDEN ARRESTED.

Fall River, Mass., Aug. 11.-Miss Lizzle Borden was arrested here to-day on the strength of evidence secured by the police connecting her with the murder of her father and his wife.

The inquest in the case was resumed this ing. Charles Sawyer, who guarded the door of the house while officer Allen ran to the Central Station. was the first witness. He testified that he ran to the house when he saw Miss Russell running, and that he was with Officer Doherty and a reporter when Dr. Bowen discovered that Mrs. Borden did tot die of heart disease.
Officer George Allen testified to having seen Mr

Borden lying on the sofa, stabled, as he supposed, His story added no new light to the crime. Mrs. Perry Gifford was fiext examined.

Mrs. George Whitehead, a stepsister of the deceased woman; Mrs. Tripp, a neighbor, and Miss Russell, was placed in charge of the household, were ex amined as to the relations of the members of the family. The deposition of Mrs. Hiram C. Harrington was also taken.

This afternoon Medical Examiner Dolan visited Oak Grove Cemetery and made further autopsy. The second autopsy was held in the women's waiting room such regulations, as the Secretary of the Treasury shall Mrs. Borden's body was exhi at the cemetery. Mrs. Borden's body was exhumed first. The new fact discovered was a braise on the adapting the rules of the union to the conditions back, near the left shoulder, affout the width of an created by the muchine method of composition, axe, and shaped like the head of an axe. It gives the exact position of Mrs. Borden when the deed was committed.

Misses Emma and Litrie Borden, Mrs. Brighau Miss Suilivan, the servant, were brought to the police station this afternoon. A locksmith was soon after at work trying to open Mr. Borden's safe at the house to determine whether or not a will was made.

It has been proved that the suspected polse mifk drunk by the Borden family was all right when it was taken from the Borden farm and brought to this city. Members of the family in charge of the farm drank it, and they were affected in no noticeable

THE BOARD OF WALKING DELEGATES.

PROPOSED ABOLITION OF THE BOARD-" INSPEC TORS" TO DO THE WORK.

The great building trades strike just ended has resalted in a proposition from a well-known labor leader to abollsh the Board of Walking Delegates. There is dis-atisfaction among the workingmen over the manner in which the strike was conducted by the It is proposed by an ex-walking delegate one of the building trades to elect a committee of twelve "inspectors," to be elected by the district asemblies of the Knights of Labor in which the building trades are represented. According to this plan the local assemblies would nominate a candidate for "inspector." From the names presented by the local assemblies the district assembly would select the inspectors." These twelve men would do the work now done by the Board of Walking Delegates. plan will not be adopted for the reason that the car-penters and several other trades are not connected with the Knights of Labor. H. V. Clayton, secretary of the Board of Walking

Delegates, said yesterday that the pinn would never

CLAIMS AGAINST CHILL

THEIR SETTLEMENT BY COMMISSION AR-RANGED FOR

SUCCESSFUL ISSUE OF THE NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLIC-

Washington, Aug. 11 .- Word was received today b he State Department of the successful termination of standing negotiations between the United State for damages inflicted by the Chillans, both before at during the destructive war against Bolivia and Peru. Minister Egan telegraphed to Secretary Poster this morning that he had just reached a satisfactor agree ment with the Chillan authorities for the crea 1946 States Cialms Commission, and that the term of the settlement put in the form of a trenty would he shortly submitted to this Government for its ap-proval. Few details of the arrangement made are beyond the facts that the commissioners appointed are to neet in Washington, and that

awards made by them are to be accepted by both Got

emments as final. The successful negotiation of the agreement at this time is universally admitted to reflect great credit both upon the State Department here and upon Minister Egan, who, in his comparatively short term as Santiago, has been called upon to meet so many diffirult and trying situations, and who has come through ne after another with such signal success. action of the Chiltan Government in agreeing now to face its long deferred obligations to citizens of the United States is accepted by officials here as a highly gratifying sequel to its recent liberal payment of inlemnity for the murder of the Baltimore's sailors in Valparaiso, and the signing of the proposed treaty will emphasize most opportunely the entirely cordial renewal of diplomatic relations between the two coun ries which only six months ago were at the point of war. For many years before the lialtimore incident, in fact all through the Arthur and Cleveland administrations, this Government had been pressing the Chilian authorities for a settlement of the Peruvian and other claims made by the citizens of the United tates. Minister Egan was instructed when he went to Chill to arge as vigorously as possible an adjudic dent, he might have succeeded sooner in arranging the terms of a settlement. A few months ago Mr Egan accepted a well-carried vacation, expecting to return to this country, but finding that the State De pariment was exceedingly anxions to have the claim cases pushed, and that the Chilian Foreign office wardisposed to abandon its attitude of inattention, he willingly remained at his post to attempt to bring the negotiation to a close. His efforts have finally met the success they deserved.

It is not unlikely that Mr. Egan will return now to the United States bringing the new treaty with tim. The claims in dispute amount to many drest thousand dollars. Some of them date back for fifty years, but the great majority areas out of injuries to property and commerce inflicted in the Peruvian war. dent, he might have succeeded sooner in arrangi

NO TWO-THOUSAND-TON CRUISERS. THE NAVY DEPARTMENT DOES NOT INTEND TO

BUILD VESTELS OF THAT CLASS.

Washington, Aug. 11 (Special).-There recently an seared in various papers of the country telegrams t effect that the Navy Department in its consider ation of the kind and number of vessels to be asked for from Congress in the next annual report of the Secretary had determined to request authority for the enstruction of several, probably six, 2,000-to sheathed cruisers. According to the report these ressels were to possess moderate speed and great conl adurance, and having sheathed bottoms-that is, stefinils covered with wood and copper, would be able to keep the seas at a fair rate of speed for a long period, and not be required frequently to be docked. After describing at some length and with much cenuity the advantages of vessels of 2,000 tons dis incement, with sheathed bottoms, the published ort concluded with the statement that the Navy Department was now engaged in the preparation of plans for such vessels.

Inquiry at the Department to day brought out the fact that the preparation of plans for 2,000 to olicy of building vessels of this displacement was n contrary, many naval experts, while agreeing that composite sheathed vessels had certain economical advantages over vessels composed of metal alone, which might make those vessels desirable additions to the Navy on stations like the Pacific, where docklur facilities are few and widely separated, are of t that crutsers of the 2,000-ton type are unmitable for practical all-round purposes in any many about this tonnage, but it is not sound reasoning conclude that therefore the United States should also have them, as the conditions and duties of the two

services are different. In January, 1890, Secretary Tracy, upon invitation, appeared before the Committee on Naval Affairs, and, in reply to certain inquiries as to the policy of the Navy Department relative to the class of vesser desirable for the United States, said:

"The general policy of the Navy Department is no to recommend or advise the construction of any vesses, chould not build a very large navy, but every elem thereof to be built should be of the highest and mos advanced class, equal at least to any other simila ressels in the world. The people of this country wil ever, in my judgment, approve or take pride in an second-rate vessels, or vessels which are recognize from the beginning as being inferior to those of other nations. So far as vessels of about 1,700 or 2,000 tons are concerned, I would not advise the construction of one. No ships should be built which cannot have double bottoms, and these small vessels cannot carry this extra weight. Such ships have a limited neeful ness in time of war or peace, but they have neither speed, coal endurance nor defendive power quired of a modern cruiser. These light ships would be sunk if they came in contact with a modern ship. I would not build slips of this class."

The consensus of opinion among naval experts is that sheathed ships strongly recommend themselves for practical purposes, and as Secretary Tracy favors the idea of sheathing a certain class of ships, there may be at no distant day a recommendation from him for their authorization. It is safe to say, however, that neither this nor any other innovation will be advised for ships of less than 2,500 or 3,000 tons displacement. quired of a modern cruiser. These light ships would

SUPPLIES FOR FOREIGN WAR VESSELS. Washington, Aug. 11 .- Assistant Secretary Crouns

Section 2,082 of the Revised Statutes provide that the privilege of purchasing supplies from the uch regulations, as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe, to the vessels of war of any nation, in port the United States, which may reciprocate such privilege toward the vessels of war of the United states in its ports. The privilege accorded by said section of law will be allowed to vessels of war of the countries hereinafter specified, it having been ascertained that a similar privilege is accorded by the Governments of those countries to vessels of war of the United States, when visiting their ports viz.: Austria, Chill, Corea, Denmark, England, France, Germany, Greece, Hawalian Islands, Holland, Italy, Japan, Rumania, sweden and Norway, Venezue hen supplies are entered for withdrawal from bond for the use of any war vessel belonging to either of the countries above named, the entry should be aconepanied by a certificate from the commanding officer of the vessel showing that the supplies are intended in good faith for the use of the officers and crew of the vessel, and not for sale. The supplie rew of the support the war vessel under the supervision of an officer of the customs, who will as required to certify that they were duly placed or board the vessel.

APPLICATION OF THE EIGHT-HOUR LAW. Washington, Aug. 11. Solicitor-General Aldrich, o

in regard to the application of the provisions of the to the public service in all the Executive Departments but more especially with reference to the constrution of public works under contracts with private firms, such as the building of naval and other vessel and the construction and repair of public building of all classes. There is scarcely a Department of th Government that is not affected in some degree by this labor law and action will be suspended in al cases where doubt exists as to its applicability and after the law has been construed by the Solicitor General. The opinion will be rendered next week.

THAT CRITICISM NOT INTENDED. Washington, Aug. 11.-in the abstract of the repor

of the House Committee on Immigration on Ellisland expenditures, on July 28, the following para Clerk Dapray, of the Law and Contract Division of the Supervising Architect's office, accusing him

mpting to confuse and coach witnesses, conceal im-

cortant facts, manipulate figures and act as an at-corney rather than as a clerk."

This paragraph was not in the report as submitted to the House of Representatives, and the criticism of Mr. Dapray, whose official and personal record is of a high character, was published by inadvertence.

INCREASE OF CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

Washington, Aug. 11.-The receipts from customs a the port of New-York during the first ten days of the present month were \$4,531,130, an increase of \$1,750,000, compared with the receipts during the corresponding period of last year. More than half or 56.7 per cent, of these receipts were in United States Treasury notes, 18.5 per cent in United State notes, 12.8 per cent in silver certificates and 12 per cent in gold certificates. No gold or silver coin was received on account of customs dues.

TO PROTECT THE SALMON FISHERIES.

Washington, Aug. 11 .- Acting Secretary Nettleton has issued a circular to customs officers and all others concerned, calling for a rigid enforcement of the laws for the protection of the salmon asheries Alaska. All infractions of these laws are to be re ported to the United States Attorney for the Dirict of Alaska, with a view to the prosecution of the offenders. Particular attention is called to the prohibiting any obstruction of the rivers of Alaska, by lamming or otherwise, that will interfere with th ascent of salmon or other anadromous species to their spawning grounds, and to the act repeatimber culture laws so far as it relates to tection of the salmon fisheries.

MR. NEITLETON OFF ON A VACATION.

Washington, Aug. 11 .- Acting Secretary Nettleto was this afternoon shown the statements publishe in New-York this morning to the effect that he we about to resign his present office. He said that would start to-night on a month's vacation at hi ome in Minnesota, and would return to his depart mental duties in September, and that consequently th

TO VISIT THE NAVY YARDS.

Washington, Aug. 11 (Special).-Commodore T. D. Wilson, Chief of the Bureau of Construction and R pair of the Navy Department, will leave here on Augus 15 for a short leave of absence, and will go to Mali visiting the Navy yards and ship-building works whe sovernment work is in progress to learn its present Commodore Wilson is now in better health than he has been for two years, the surgical operation performed upon him a few months ago having prove-beneficial.

SENATORS ALLISON AND JONES ACCEPT.

Washington, Aug. 11 .- Senator Alltson, and Senato Jones, of Nevada, have formally notified to the secretary of State their acceptance of the appointmen s delegates from the United States to the Internation Monetary Conference. Similar action is expected or the part of the other three delegates. No decision has yet been reached as to the time and place of holding the conference, but it will undoubtedly be held at one of the European capitals, not earlier than October 1.

POLITICAL ASSESSMENTS NOT ALLOWED.

Washington, Aug. 11 .- "Good Government," th official organ of the National Civil Service Lengue, will publish in its base of August 15 proclamation issued by the United States Civil Service ommission, calling attention to the provisions the Civil Service law in relation to political asso ng Government employes of their rights in th ment's service, of whatever political party, not to the fringe upon those rights. Political assessments, und-any guise, are prohibited by law.

THE GRAND ENCAMPMENT.

THIRD DAY OF THE TEMPLARS' CONCLAVE

HUGH M'CURDY CHOSEN GRAND MASTER-BOSTON

THE NEXT MEETING PLACE-OTHER

MASONIC ASSOCIATIONS.

INT TREE GRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE ! Paledin Commandery of St. Paul and Darius Minnespolls, kept open house all day and their first guests were four Apache Indians, whom they decorated and gave enough badges to make a suit of indian lothing. The Grand Commandery of Texas, also kept open house, and so did the Mississippi Knights Kansas City Commandery No. 10. headquarters were througed all day, and Colorae Commandery No. 1 entertained several hundred guests Roston's famous commandery left for home this after

They go by way of Montreal and the St principal event of to night was the reception given by he Denver Old Pellows to the Grand Commanderies of Kansas, Illinois, Iowa and Michigan. Nearly 1,000 At the morning session of the Grand Encampr

Judge High McCurdy, of Corunna, Mich., was elected Grandmaster of the Knights Templar of the United States. Mr. McCurdy acknowledged the compliment to an address in which he modestly denied his own merand enlogized the man who had preceded him in the exalted office. Judge McCurdy was made a Muso in Burningham Lodge No. 44, in 1850; received the chapter degrees in Washington Chapter No. 15 Filet, on February 5, 1864; the Council degrees i st. John's Council, St. John's, on December Is 1806, and the orders of Knighthood in Fenton Com nandery No. 14, Fenton, on March 13, 1866.

also a Noble of the Order of the Mystle Shrine. At the afternoon session grand officers were ap-pointed as follows: Deputy Grand Master, W. Larue Thomas, of Danville, Ky.; Grand Generallssimo Reuben H. Lleyd, San Francisco; Grand Captain Gen eral, H. B. Stoddard, Bryan, Tex.; Grand Senlo arden, George M. Moulton, Chlengo; Grand Junio Warden, the Rev. H. W. Rugg, Providence, R. J. (irand Treasurer, H. Wales Lines, Meriden, Conn. (re-elected); Grand Recorder, W. B. Ismaes, Richmond, a, (re-elected). The remaining grand officers wil be appointed by the Grand Master at the installation

It was decided to hold the twenty sixth triennial onclave at Boston. Ninety six votes were cast for oston and seventy eight for Cincinnati. Grand Comnander Mellish, of Ohio, made a fight for Cincinnati in opposition to the report of the committee, which favored Boston.

The encampment then adjourned until to morrow has issued a circular to customs officers in regard to supplies to foreign vessels of war, in which he

The National Veteran Association, which propo to regain Palestine, at its meeting to-day chose win Asherman, of California, president, other officers are ten vice-presidents. ership in this National organization consists of hose who are members of lodges and are also memhers of some State (or groupe of States) Masonte as sociation. The organization of the "Grand Secre tarint Guild of Free Masoury of North America" this morning made permanent their organization. This is an association of the Masonic Grand Secretaries and and Recorders of North America, for the purpose of Grand Recorders of North America, for the purpose of systematizing the secretarial labors of Free Masonry. Writers of reports on foreign correspondence are hon-orary members, having seat and voice, but no vote, in the meetings. The guild will meet twice every three years, at the triennial convocations of the General Grand Chapter and Triennial Conclaves of the Grand Encampment. It may hold a meeting at Chicago next year.

Grand Chapter his may hold a meeting at Chicago next year.

Denver, Aug. 11.—The Knizhts awoke this morning tired and weary after last night's festivities, for there were many receptions, and there were few who did not attend. The xeather was delightful, and many of the commanderies started out early for trips to nearby resorts and to the points of interest about the city. The Grand Encampment went into section at the usual hour, and the members of this body are the only ones who are doing any hard work. The principal event of this morning was the freemen's parade, given by the local fire department in honor of the visitors. The pande started at 10 30 o'clock, and was reviewed at Foutteenth and Laramie st., by various commanderies and by the Mayor and Common Council. Then an exhibition of the high-ladder trucks and the clumbing corps was given.

and by the Mayor and Common Council. Then an exdibition of the high-ladder trucks and the ellubing
sorps was given.

After the parade the Knights marched through the
streets, paying social calls and scremaling the chiles
and headquarters and newspaper offices. Over 3,000
clickets were sold vester-lay to the "Leop" and other
nearly resorts, and this morning there was a jum at
the Union depot. Vester-lay the cars were sent over
three reates. To-day nearly 100 cars were silled as
fast as they could be run into the depot and the sale
of tickets was stopped, but there were hundreds who
could not get inside the gates. People who purchased
dickets for Flies's Feak to-day will probably be able
to get there on Sunday's trains, so great is the rush.
The 13th Battailon hand of Canada, which accompanies it Bernard's, of Chicago, gave a complimentary
concert at City Park this aftermoon. Hauselmant
Commandery, of Cincinnati, parted with its band this
morning, which departed for home.

A STRIAN'S STORY OF ADDUCTION.

Chicago, Aug. 11.—Auton Fares Hebannezy, a young Syrian who disappeared from this city about a year ago, returned yesterday. He d-clares that he syrin, from which place he escaped and returned to anse he had changed ids religious belief and foined a Protestant Church.

CAPITAL AND LABOR.

PRESIDENT SCHURMAN DISCUSSES THEIR

STRIKES A SORT OF CIVIL WAR-MISSIONARY WORK IN INDIA-CLOSE OF THE

A REPORT ABOUT HARRY KERNELL. Harry Kernell, the Irish comedian, was the subject of Bible Conference this afternoon was the question of errors in the Bible. Verbal accuracy, the condition of the talk of actors and thestriral managers yesterday. A report was circulated that he was in a bad condition mentally and physically. He and his family are at Asbury Park. His wife is Queenie Vassar, who plays the part of Willie Grow in "A Trip to Chinatown." Several months ago Mrs. Kernell began a suit for divorce, but atterward became reconciled to her husband. According to the reports industriously circulated yesterday, Mr. Kernell had broaded over his domestic troubles until his mind was affected. Queenie Vassar said last night that the rumer was without foundation, that she had seen her husband within the last forty-eight hours and that he was in good the talk of actors and theatrical managers yes e text and the popular presentation of truth were discussed. President William R. Harper also discussed the method in accordance with which the question should be studied, and the right attitude to be as The discussion was participated in filshop J. H. Vincent, and by Professor Charles rsewell, of Garrett Biblical Institute, Evanston, Ill., he emphasized the importance of a study of the spirit of Seripture, and by Professor L. was without foundation, that she had seen her husband within the last forty-eight hours and that he was in good Philadelphia, the Rev. Dr. Ford, of St. Louis, and the Rev. Mr. Cunningham, of Wheeling. To a large audience to-day President J. G. Schurman, of Cernell. bealth. She is in the city the greater part of the but spends some time at Asbury Park. Henry St son, of Pastor's Theatre, said he knew the report untrue, as he had seen Mr. Kernell in New-Yeo Tuesday and had transacted business with him.

The New-York, Ontario and Western Railway an-nounce the feery service between Franklin-st. and the ferry from Bhirteenth-st. will be withdrawn after August 14. A wholesome valuable tonto, the best adapted for women and children when debilitated or run down: Mil-hau's Elixir of Callsaya Bark. 183 Breadway. Liebig Company's Extract of Beet.

Our "Mephisto" and "ondina" cigars are not cheat goods. They are the finest and intended for smokers of refined tastes. D. Hirsch & Company, Manufacturers, 331 and 333 Bowery, New-York.

MARRIED. GALE-KUNZ-At St. Mary's Cathedral, Edinburgh, on the 28th of July, by the Rev. J. G. Cazenove, D. D., Sub-Dean and Chancellor, assisted by the Rev. W. M. Mercellth, M. A., Oxon, of Muthill, and the Rev. H. C. R. Cunnynghame, M. A., Oxon, the benediction being pronounced by the Bishop of Edinburgh, Clement R. Gate, B. A., Mus. Bac., Oxon, organist and choirmaster in Calvary Church, New York, to Bianche, elder daughter of Jules A. L. Kunz, Edinburgh. THOMAS POOR At Polifty near Hackensack, New-Jersey, on August 11, 1892 by the Roy. Theodore C. Williams, of New-York Helen Frances, daughter of Edward E. Peor, to William Clark Thomas, of Beaufort, S. C.

Notices of marriages must be indersed with full

DIED.

AYRES—At Allamuchy, N. J., on Tuesday, August 9th, Sarah B., wife of George H. Ayres, age 90. Funeral from her late home, Allamuchy, N. J., Saturday, August 13th, at 2 p. m.

DARBEE—Wednesday, August 10th, Jemima Hermance, widow of Levi Darbee.

Puneral services on Friday, August 12th, at 8 p. m., from her late residence, No. 351 Leonard-st., Brooklyn.

DOWNEY-Drowned at Neola, Iowa, August 7th, Robert Hawksby, youngest son of Mary A. and the late Archi-bald Downey, and 31 years. Hawksty, youngest son of Mary A. and the late Archibald Downey, and 31 years, the convenience of the family. Interment at Woodlawn at the convenience of the family. HALSTEAD—As Pourhiscopse, August 10th, Marguerite K., only child of Jacob and Clara S. Halstead. Funeral from the home of her parents at Harrison, N. Y., Friday, Aug. 12th, at 4 p. m. Carriagos in watting at Harrison Depot. JONES-At Poughkeepsle, August 11th, 1892, Samuel Jones, in the 67th year of his age.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

McCABF-On August 11th, James Devereau, son of Edward D. and Madeline B. McCabe.

Puneral services at residence of his parents, 182 Bain-bridgest, Brooklyn, Saturday, at 7:30 p. m. McCREADY-Saddenly, on Angust 9. Benjamin W. McCREADY-Saddenly, on Angust 9. Benjamin W. McCready, in the 70th year of his age, at his late residence, No. 28 East 17th-st.
Funeral at 16 o'clock Friday morning, August 12th, from the Church of the Ascension, 5th-ave, and 10th-st.
Ficuse omit flowers.

Please outli flowers.

RICHARDSON-At Belmar, N. J., August 10, 1892, Hannah Miner, wife of Christopher Richardson, of Newark, N. J., ared 47 years.

Remains will be taken to Westerly, R. I., where services will be held and interment made. SMITH-Entered into rest at Mt. Vernon, N. Y., August 11, 1892, Charlotte A., wife of Peter A. Smith, in her 11. 1802, Charlotte A., wife of Peter S. Sth year.
S8th year.
Paneral at her hate residence, No. 253 South 6th-ave., Mt. Vernen, on Saturday, at 3 p. m.
STORM—Suddenly, at the residence of her son, William Storm, Eliza M. Storm, in the 75th year of her age.
Funeral on Saturday, at 1 o'clock, from 15 Henry-st., eral on Saturday, trey City. crment at convenience of the family.

Interment at convenience of the family.

VAN HOUTEN-Suddenly, on August 10th, 1802, Beatrice
Leitita, only child of Erskine J. S. and Kate Lillian Van
Housen order I year 2 monais 26 days.

Puneral from residence of parious Pist-ave., Nyack, Saturday, 13th Inst., at 3 p. m. Belatives and freends are
(syited. WEAVER-At Newport, R. I., August 10th, John God-dard Weaver in the sour year of his age. Funeral Friday, at noon, from his late residence, Belle-vue-ave.

Department of State, Washington, D. C., August 10, 1802 - Information has been received at this D from Mr. James Verrer Long, the Consult of the States at Phorence, Italy, of the death, on the 7t 1802 at Pistola. Italy, of Josephine A. Marciarier, or the city of New York. The legal relies of the Second can whaln further informations to this Tengatings.

Per dispatch No. 20. Dates any 50. Department of State, Washington D. C., August 10, 1802.—Information has been received at this Department from Mr. James Verner Long, the Consul of the United States at Florence, Italy, of the death, on the 13th of July 1802 at Florence of Henry Brockholst Livingston, of New York City. The legal representatives of the decreased can obtain further information by applying to this Department.

Per dispatch No. 31. Dated July 20, 1892.

Kensico Cemetery, on the Harlem Railroad, 48 minutes om the Grand Central Depot. New Depot at entrance. dice 1d East 42d-st.

Special Notices

Gray Hair DARKENED BY DR. HAYS'S HAIR HEALTH, RENEWS COLOR, REAUTY, Best Hair Food and Drossing. Ourse dandruff. Druggis's, large bottles 50c.

Pure and Wholesome Quality
Commends to public approval the California liquid isxative
remedy Syrup of Figs. It is pleasant to the taste, and
by arring gently on the kidneys, liver and bowels to
cleanse the system effectually, it premotes the health and
contoot of all who use it, and with millions it is the besi

Smith & Augell's Black Hostery is Unsurpassed for color and wearing qualities, is the best and cheepes and retails at popular prices.

Postoffice Notice.

count at any time.)

Letters for foreign countries need not be specially addressed for dispatch by any particular steamer, except when it is desired to send duplicates of banking and comercial documents, letters not specially addressed being sent by the fastest vessels available.

Foreign musis for the week ending august 13 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office, as follows:

RIDAY-At 7:30 a.m. for Bluefields, por a. s. Nicamagua; at 1 p. m. for Imagua, Cape Raytt, Gonalvess or Horsa del Toro, por s. s. Briefond, from New-Orleana.

SATCRDAY-At 3:30 a.m. for France, Switzerland, Italy Spain, Portugal and Turker, per s. s. La Bourcome, via Havro; at 5:30 a.m. for Europe, per s. s. Umbris, via Queenstown (egters for Germany, France, Switzerland, Italy Spain, Portugal and Turker, must be directed "per Umbria"; at 6:30 a.m. for Germany direct, per s. Kaiser Wilhelm II, via Brennen (etters for other parts of Large via Southampton and Ferhem must be directed "per Kaiser Wilhelm II, via Brennen (etters for other parts of via Carlon, via Lorenton (etters units be directed "per Kaiser Wilhelm II, via Brennen (etters for other parts of Sandard); at 7 m cordand direct, per s. s. Eniophy, via Classow (letters units be directed "per Maasclami"); at 6 a.m. for Scodland direct, per s. s. Eniophy, via 10 a.m. for Scodland direct, per s. s. Eniophy, at 10 a.m. for Scodland direct, per s. s. Eniophy, at 10 a.m. for Scodland direct, per s. s. Eniophy, at 10 a.m. for Scodland direct, per s. s. Eniophy, at 10 a.m. for Scodland direct, per s. s. Trinidad and Tobago must be directed "per Thing-almost and St. Thomas, via St. Croix, also Windward Schmidt direct, per s. s. Prinidad (etters for Cuba and Tamplementary 1 p. m.) for Venezuela and Curcaco, per s. s. Adrondack; at 12 m. proplementary 1 p. m.) for Venezuela and Curcaco, also Such and Such and Such and Such and such and and Jamasica, also James and Aux-Caves, Hayti, per s. s. Adrondack; at 12 m. p. n. for Truxillo, per s. s. Prof. Pericals.

ELNDAY-At 3 p. m. for Trux betters for foreign countries need not be specially ad-dicessed for dispatch by any particular steamer, except when it is desired to send duplicates of banking and com-being the specially addressed being Colombian for Bluefields, per s. a. Alorgas, '3 p. m. for Bluefields, per s. a. Alorgas, '5 p. m. for Truxillo, per s. s. Prof. SUNDAY—At '3 p. m. for Truxillo, per s. s. Prof. Morse, from New-Orleans: at '3 p. m. for Costa Rica via Limon, per s. s. Hispania, from New-Orleans: at 9:30 p. m. for St. Pierre-Miquelon, per steamer from North Sydney.

Mails for Australia, New-Zeuland, Hawaiian, Fiff Mails for Australia, New August '14, at 6:30 p. m. for the August '14, at 6:30 p. m. for the August '14, at 6:30 p. m.

Sydney.

Sydney.

Mails for Australis, New-Zenland, Hawailan, Piji Mails for Australis, New-Zenland, Hawailan, Piji and Samoan Islands per s. s. Mariposa (from San Fransland Samoan Islands per s. s. Mariposa (from San Fransland), of the series of the ser

Political Notices.

RELATIONS.

BOYS' CONGRESS. Chautauqua, N. Y., Aug. 11 .- The subject of the

John Kennell, who is credited with starting the denies that she said anything with regard to her b in law.

spoke on the demands of justice and the claims of socialism, with a survey of the present relations of capital and labor. The speaker, in his definition of justice, said that in the Bible, as in most ancient literature, the just man is the one who obeys all the laws, civil, moral and ceremonial, believing be revealed by God, who maintains them by the sanctions of rewards and punishments. Beof justice, defined by the Roman law as the abiding will to render to each one Ms due. What is a man's due Municipal and international law alike recognize that numerical and international law alike recognize that the individual is entitled to life, liberty, reputation, property and the right of enforcing contracts. One deals lustly by his fellows when he respects these rights. Now the progress of civilization consists on its legal side in the modification of these recognized rights, and the laborer who strikes to-day claims rights which, unlike those just mentioned, the law does no as yet at least guarantee to him. Hero, then, one comes to the third definition of justice, which one may call its ethical meaning, and from this point of view one may say justice cansists in rendering to each man according to his deserts, or rather according to his Ethical justice is an ideal which the course of human history ought to realize. Theological and ural justice is established by existing laws and indiffutions. The reformers who invoke the name f justice think always of ethical justice. their denunciations that present society is unjust well No one can say that perfect justice ever been realized in the world, or ever will be

fore, the abolition of private property, the equalization of wages in all callings and professions. property in itself is nothing sacred. Ownership by the tribe is the carliest form of property, and is generally found among savages. Socialism bids us return to this institution, but the institution of private property has at least this in its favor—that has always emerged as nations advanced from barbarism. There must, therefore, be in it something corresponding to the needs and nature of men-that is to say, it is a rational institution. On grounds of expedience, I am sure it can always be defended against any scheme like Marx's or Bellamy's for the nationalization of the individual capital. quality of wages, it is a plausible suggestion, but liberty which lies at the basis of our republican in-

It is a question of degree, and so long as individual

olds that it does, and he propases, there

liberty exists, it is impossible to avoid inequalities int does justice involve perfect equality? The

active, more thrifty, more enterprising-so long will they reap the fruits of these virtues. I do not believe that the notion of justice is incompatible with suc an equality. In the physical world, as in the moral, here are differences as well as sins. I cannot look forward with any satisfaction to the socialistic millenium of of dead-level uniformity. Is the condition of the tolling masses hopeless? Far from it. Throughout Christendom they are constantly working forward and upward. I believe there are unjust laws and institutions and sentiments yet to be the interest of manual laborers, and strikes have been effective means for the correction of much in English trades unions have elevated the condition of their members by securing a more equitable share of the products of their labor But in this country, and perhaps in our day in Eng land, too, there is too great a readiness on the part of the laboring man to strike for the redress of strike in which the workmen e not successful does them irreparable injury. strikes are a sort of civil war. It is irrational to suppose that they can always continue. we substitute for them? I suggest courts of arbi-tration, like the courts established by the British Parliament, to mediate between landlords and tenants

"The state has an interest in the use of capital and the capitalists or the laborers directly concerned. The Legislature certainly has the right to enact law compelling the arbitration of differences between em-ployers and employes. If the arbitrators are only lifted above the inducero of politics there can be all classes, while it would save great financial loss and untold human suffering. In most strikes both parties are at fault-the capitalist because he adheres o the letter of the law, and the employe because

stolates the law. The latter is animated, how-ever, be many cases at any rate, by the spirit of ideal justice, which it is the duty of legislators to embody in law. Great manufacturing enterprises give rise by their very association to moral rights and duties, which they are under obligation to observe, even though the statute of the state take no cognizance of them, propert must be moralized, labor must be moralized, if the industrial IIIs of our time are to cease. Still, for many a day, we are likely to have strikes with us, and I venture to lay down two rules for the guidance of the strike unless you are sure of success. The other is a law as inviolable as the oracles of God: In your strikes be tenacious of justice, tender of property and reverent of human life. Otherwise dis-comforture is sure to fall upon the workingman, and, in

erty and reverent of human life. Otherwise discomforture is sure to fall upon the worldingman, and, in
the long run, disaster upon suclety."

The Woman's Club this morning considered the
public schools, and the "girls" outlook, and the
formation of habits. Inshop J. M. Thoburn gave an
interesting account of misstanary work in India.
The population, he said, amounts to 284,000,000.
There is a Patent Office in India, but no inventions
have been made by natives in the thirty-three years
itshop Thoburn has lived in India. The patents
issued are to foreigners. The inventive faculty does
not exist outside of Christian nations. The speaker
predicted the speedy downfail of the caste system in
india. Upon the acceptance of Christianity by the
lower castes they improve so rapidly in their character and condition that the exclusive Rendmins even
are compelled to give up the caste system in order
to save themselves from being supplicated in social
station.

are compelled to give up the caste system in social to save themselves from being supplanted in social station.

The Boys' Congress held its closing session this morning, the crowd in the galleries extending beyond the pillars of the Chapthalpun Parthenon. Many friends of the young Congressman braved a heavy rain in their interest in the proceedings. The Hall of Philosophy was gayly decorated with flags. The session was one of great interest, distinguished by cloquence and dispatch of important hustness. The climax came when twelve-year-old Representative Morton in an able speech sold: "We must guide our feet by the lamps of experience." A vote of thanks to President Wickes, with a stirring speech in reply, and the Chautauqua Congress was declared adjourned without day.

The heavy rain lested till the middle of the afternoon, and made the concert at 2:30 especially welcome. Two thousand visitors from Pennsylvania were a part of the audience of 6,000. Miss Waltsenger and the Lotus Club were heartily encored. The C. L. S. C. class of '96 was informally organized this afternoon, over 100 names being recorded. This evening two Chautanqua festivities take place. The procession of the members of the Sunday-school alumni through lines of members of the Sunday-school alumni through lines of members of the Sunday-school alumni which we have the gally decorated with lanterns in competition for prizes.

CLUBBED AND ROBBED IN THE STREET AN ENGLISHMAN'S UNPLEASANT EXPERIENCE

IN JERSEY CITY. Abraham J. Young, an Englishman who arrived in New-York about ten days ago, was the victim of two

hold confidence men and highway robbers on Wednes-day night. Mr. Young comes from Manchester, and was on his way to the Pennsylvania coal fields in search of work. He had about \$250 in his pockets, and on Wednesday evening went to an office on Broadway and checked his baggage to Scranton Later, while in a liquor shop in West-st., two struck up an acquaintance with him, and finally said that they, too, were going to the coal fields. Shortly afterward they started for the Hoboken ferry to take a train on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, After crossing the ferry the strangers led Young to the foot of the hill near the West Shore railroad bridge which crosses Ferry-st. One of the strangers fell behind for a moment, and suddenly

Young felt a crushing blow on the back of his head.

Headquarters for political net banners, cranepa encies, and campaign equipments. Send for illustrate circular and catalogue.

M. R. LEVY COMPANY, 27 Weester-st. New-York.

Quarter spoonful with hot water makes fine Beef Tea. The Bair, dressed regularly with Barry's Tricopherous, acquires a softness, lustre, thickness, vigor, and flexibility that is wonderful. It is the life blood of the hair.